SMITH'S REPORT

ON THE HOLOCAUST CONTROVERSY

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FAURISSON AND COLE ON THE STRUTHOF "GAS CHAMBER"

What was it? How do they know? Why are they talking about it?

Robert Faurisson

In SR (Winter 1995, p. 6-7), you reported the visit to the Struthof "gas chamber" by David Cole and five other people. May I remind your readers that this "gas chamber" is the only one which enjoyed a real *and complete* expertise ordered by the accusers of Germany?

On December 1, 1945, Professor Rene Fabre, Dean of the Pharmacology Faculty in Paris, concluded that the room had no traces of hydrocyanic acid and that the bodies of allegedly gassed inmates in August 1943, kept in the morgue of a hospital in Strasbourg, had no traces of hydrocyanic acid. The expert's report, classified in the files of the *Gendarmerie Militaire,* disappeared but, thanks to another piece of evidence in those files, we know that such were the conclusions.

I discovered this in 1981 and mentioned it repeatedly in my books, articles, videos and in trials. See, for example, "The Gas Chamber at Struthof-Natzwieler (Alsace)" in The Journal of Historical Review (Summer 1985, p.150-151). I had visited and examined that "gas chamber" for the first time in 1974. I published my photos and comments in 1980. The "gas chamber" was then closed to visitors except, of course, for the happy few with real or seemingly real "credentials." Since 1981 there is no more problem with the alleged Struthof gas chamber.

David Cole

Professor Faurisson tells us "there is no more problem with the Struthof `gas chamber.'" I most sincerely beg to differ. First, it should be pointed out that perhaps *Faurisson* no longer has any belief in gassings at Struthof, but the Struthof "gas chamber" *has not* been dropped from the historical record like the Dachau "gas chamber." In other words, maybe *revisionists* no longer have any problem with it but "exterminationists" certainly do. And revisionists should never act like once *we* are convinced of something, we should stop trying to explain ourselves to others. Many revisionists no longer have any "problem" with the *Auschwitz* "gas chamber," but that doesn't necessarily mean the rest of the world now feels the same way.

Unlike most other homicidal "gas chambers," the Struthof chamber is not claimed to have been used for inmates of the camp in which it was situated (technically, the Struthof "gas chamber" lies outside the Struthof camp). It is said to have been used only 3 or 4 times.

Briefly, the "official" story of the Struthof "gas chamber" is this: It is claimed that SS Professor August Hirt, of the Institute of Anatomy in Strasbourg, got the idea to assemble for himself a human skull collection of "Jewish-Bolshevik Commissars." After obtaining permission from Berlin, Hirt had 87 Jews (30 women and 57 men) from Auschwitz transported to the Struthof camp (which is located just outside Strasbourg) where they were gassed in 3 or 4 batches in August of 1943. Dr. Hirt provided the gas in the form of "salts," and there is some dispute over just what type of poison was used. The bodies were then taken to the Strasbourg Insitute of Anatomy

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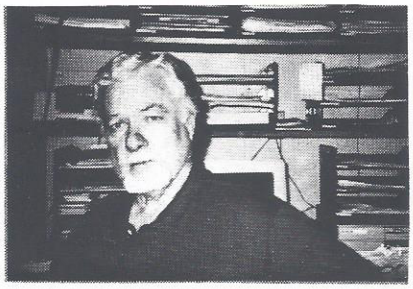


WHAT I BELIEVE, WHAT I DON'T, AND WHY

I understand perfectly well that the Hitlerian regime was antisemitic and persecuted Jews and others. I understand that many peoples, European Jews among them, experienced unfathomable tragedies at the hands of the Allied and Axis powers during World War II.

Nevertheless, I no longer believe the German State pursued a plan to kill all Jews or used homicidal "gassing chambers" for the mass murder of civilians.

The reasons I no longer believe either story is that no physical remains of authentic homicidal gassing chambers exist today, and there are no war-time generated documents which prove they ever did. I believe the gas chamber story to be a grotesque hoax.

Much "eyewitness" testimony about German atrocities against Jews and others is demonstrably false. It's wrong to bear false witness against others -- most of us were taught to understand this when we were children. False testimony against Germans, together with those who promote it, should be exposed to the light of public scrutiny.

The attempt to identify every call for open debate about the gas chamber controversy with anti-Jewish sentiment is juvenile. Those who protest that it is more important to be "sensitive" to "survivors" than truthful about the historical record represent a world view that is foreign to a free society.

I'm willing to be convinced I'm wrong about any or all of this. I'm willing to be convinced it is "hateful" to weigh the evidence for and against "gas chambers." I'm willing to consider the possibility that the press and our intellectual elites are correct in their efforts to suppress open debate on gas chambers. I'm even willing to discuss the idea that intellectual freedom is evil when it involves the gas chamber controversy.

I'm not willing to go away, however. I don't know why, but I'm not willing.

-- Bradley R. Smith
Editor and Publisher

An Unexpected Turn of Events

Just before deadline for this issue of SR I received a letter from Robert Faurisson headed "For Publication." Robert is the world's leading Holocaust revisionist scholar, a friend, and one of those persons whom, when he asks me to publish something, I don't have very many inclinations other than to publish, which I have done in this instance (see page one).

Faurisson's letter dealt with the alleged gassing chamber at Struthof-(Natzweiler) and contained an implicit, though not explicit, criticism of David Cole's work.. David had visited Struthof this past October in the company of Faurisson's French publisher, Pierre Guillaume, with Henri Roques, author of *The Gerstein "Confessions,"* with Roques' wife, and with Tristan Mordrel, French revisionist activist. I wrote about the visit in SR19.

When I received Faurisson's letter for publication, David was preparing to fly to Tokyo to participate in a press conference in response to the closing of *Marco Polo*, a conservative Japanese monthly that had printed an article claiming that the German gassing chambers had not existed. In the rush of my own business I failed to forward a copy of Faurisson's letter to Cole until after Cole returned from Japan.

When David returned from Tokyo I did fax him Faurisson's letter and asked if he wanted to respond to it. David said he did, as it went to his credibility. As I was on deadline with SR I suggested David write something modest. I thought a single paragraph would do the trick. But David is not widely known for his modesty and he seldom takes suggestions from me about anything. In fact, in an overnight burst of unexpected energy, David responded volubly to Faurisson's letter, extravagantly even. In effect, he issued a challenge to Faurisson to debate --of all things -- the Struthof "gas chamber"! Cole's letter is unusually provocative in that, on the one hand, it is an explicit criticism of Faurisson's work on Struthof, and on the other postulates the "high likelihood" of homicidal "gassings" at Struthof.

None of this is what I expected. I suppose one of the charms of editing a newsletter is that from time to time something happens that you don't expect. Postulating the "likelihood" of homicidal gassings at Struthof is going to make a lot of revisionists nervous. Even if Cole is right about Struthof, revisionist theory regarding gas chambers as a homicidal weapon of genocide, as opposed to random statements about it by some revisionists, remains undisturbed.. Struthof has nothing to offer to those who chat about "genocide" being state policy under the Third Reich.

The revisionist community is a small one, and it's under extreme social and political pressures. We tend to know each other, many of us are friends, and when an intellectual dispute arises in a community like ours it can quickly turn to personalities and passion. Editors don't want to be caught in the middle of debates between friends, which all too often degenerate into bar room brawls where associates with similar interests and who might even be friends themselves become enemies overnight.

Nevertheless, this editor has decided that being caught in the middle of some of these brawls and risking friendships is one of the services he can provide his readers. So I wait with baited breath, as they say, wondering what's coming down the pike.

(continued from page one)

where some of them were discovered still preserved when the Allies entered Strasbourg. After the war, Struthof Commandant Josef Kramer "confessed" to the gassings, although he didn't seem to have a very good grasp of just what type of "salts" were used. That secret may have died with Professor Hirt, who, on June 2 1945, apparently decided to start a human heart collection by removing a large chunk of his own with a bullet from his revolver.

It is agreed that the building in which the "gas chamber" was housed was, before the war, a restaurant (when the area was a ski resort), and the "gas chamber" room was a cold storage room for perishable food. After the war started, and the Struthof camp was established, the room was used as a tear gas chamber for training SS recruits in the use of their gas masks. The room was supposedly "adapted" for homicidal usage, but after 3 or 4 homicidal gassings, it was returned to its "normal" function.

Now, what evidence does Faurisson give us to "prove" that no homicidal gassings ever took place at Struthof? He tells us of an "expertise" that has "disappeared," but, "thanks to another piece of evidence," we know what it said. He refers us to a "Journal of Historical Review" article for more info. One would hope to find out in this article just *what* that other piece of evidence is that confirms the existence and conclusions of the "expertise," but sadly Faurisson refuses to enlighten us. So what do we have? A report that has disappeared and a revisionist who assures us that *he* knows what the report said, without feeling the need to provide us with any further evidence.

How would a *revisionist* respond if an "exterminationist" acted this way? Revisionists routinely dismiss documents when the originals have vanished. We don't accept "hearsay," and we *certainly* don't take exterminationists on their word when it comes to the contents of documents. We are always demanding *proof, proof, proof!* Faurisson and others dismiss the Polish forensic report conducted at Auschwitz shortly after liberation *simply* because it is not well documented. So what are we to make of Faurisson's "disappearing" forensic report for Struthof? Why are we so willing to accept *that* without any real documentation?

What's more, *if* the forensic report is genuine, is it relevant? *If* the report truly found no traces of hydrocyanic acid in the walls of the chamber, we need to ask *would* there be any traces after only 3 or 4 gassings? (The coldness of the room, such an important factor regarding Kremas 2 and 3 at Birkenau, is irrelevant here because it is not Zyklon B that is said to have been used) .If there were no traces of hydrocyanic acid in the bodies found at the Institute of Anatomy in 1945, we must ask *would* there still be traces after over two years? And since we're not sure just *what* gas was used, did Professor Fabre *know* what to look for when he examined the bodies? Plus, I might be mistaken, but the point of most autopsies is *not* just to say what someone *didn't* die from. Did Professor Fabre conclude what the cause of death *was*? What did these young, fairly healthy looking corpses die from? There are many unanswered questions.

But if Faurisson acts like an "exterminationist" in his presentation of the evidence against gassings at Struthof, he really mimics the opposition by leaving *out* any evidence that might call his theory into question. What Faurisson *doesn't* tell us is more important that what he *does*.

What is the evidence *for* gassings? Well, to start with, there is a great deal of documentation about Professor Hirt's "skull collection." There are letters and requests from Professor Hirt, including a complete proposal for his skull collection idea (where Hirt makes it clear that the Jews will be *murdered* for their skulls, just in case any revisionists are thinking that maybe the skulls came from victims who died from "natural causes").

There are letters to and from SS Standartenfuehrer Sievers, SS Obersturmbannfuehrer Dr. Brandt, SS Obersturbannfuehrer Eichmann, and SS Hauptsturmfuehrer Berg. These letters cover the idea for the skull collection, the assembling of the Jews to be sent from Auschwitz to Struthof, and the attempted destruction of the collection as the Allies approached Strasbourg. For me, there is no question that Professor Hirt wanted his skull collection, asked permission which was granted from Berlin, and that 87 Jews were sent from Auschwitz to Struthof, which was *not* a Jewish internment camp, and furthermore that these 87 Jews (30 women and 57 men) "died" mysteriously all at the same time (Commandant Kramer's weekly report for the week of August, 14 1943 shows the death of 30 Jews. The next weekly report, 21 August, shows 57 Jewish deaths). Add that the bodies of young, healthy looking Auschwitz inmates were found preserved at the Institute of Anatomy at Strasbourg and you have something more than one grand "coincidence." And I'm basing this only on *documents* (letters, reports, pictures). There is also ample testimony about these events (I always prefer building on documents and physical evidence, with testimony as a last resort).

So if we establish that the Jews were sent to Struthof to be killed, what evidence exists for gassing? We have two documents. One is a letter from Professor Hirt to Berlin, dated July 14 1943, regarding the "constitution of a collection" (Professor Hirt had already received permission from Berlin for his skull collection). Hirt complains that the gassing equipment ("das Material zur Vergasung") is not in place, and

asks that the necessary equipment be made available. A daily report of building progress (signed by the Chief of the Struthof Works Directorate) from August 3 1943 mentions work in the "Gasraum" and "Gaskammer," including ten hours of masonry work in the "Gaskammer." Thus we have a believable timeline: Hirt asks for the gassing equipment July 14, the work report is dated August 3, and the Jews are dead as of August 14.

I think there is a high probability that these Jews were gassed. I think it is a fact that they were murdered in some way. Like other times when the Nazis committed atrocities, there is ample documentary evidence, *not* destroyed or "covered-up," unlike the completely *un*-documented Auschwitz and Majdanek "gas chambers."

Ironically, Hirt's initial proposal for his collection called for the Jews to be killed and the heads to be severed at the location where the Jews were detained, the heads then to be sent to Strasbourg. But in the end the Jews were sent *from* Auschwitz *to* Struthof to be killed, and, if they were gassed, this required the time consuming modification of the tear gas chamber to serve this purpose.

If Auschwitz had such effective gas chambers, why was it necessary to alter both Hirt's initial proposal *and* the tear gas room when it certainly would have been easier to gas the Jews in the "gas chambers" of Auschwitz? The danger of disease at Auschwitz is also discussed, as the speedy transfer of the 87 doomed Jews from Auschwitz is urged because of the danger of infectious diseases at that camp (letter from Sievers to Eichmann June 21 1943).

As to the physical state of the Struthof "gas chamber," I believe that the gassing equipment on display now is indeed fraudulent. It would have been next to impossible to effectively murder people with this equipment. But if the French fabricated gassing equipment after liberation, as the Soviets did at Auschwitz, this alone does *not* preclude the possibility of *real* gassing equipment having once been there (just as the Soviet remodeling job at Krema 1 is not by itself proof there never was a gas chamber in Krema 1).

According to the official story, after the homicidal gassings at Struthof in August '43, the room returned to its "normal" purpose as a non-homicidal chamber. Since Hirt now had his beloved skulls, there would be no need for any more homicidal gassings. It is logical that the homicidal modifications would have been removed, as they were now unnecessary *and* would have interfered with the non-homicidal use of the room.

I always had questions about the Struthof "gas chamber," but after seeing it in person and meeting with Jean-Claude Pressac (who does a very good job in his book *The Struthof Album* published by the Klarsfeld Foundation) and seeing many of the original documents, I can now speak with more certainty; this gas chamber may very well have been used homicidally. It might turn out that Struthof is the only Nazi camp to ever have had a homicidal gas chamber . . . but in any event, the matter is far from closed, as Faurisson would have us believe. The Struthof episode also stresses the need to continually question and revise (if necessary) the work of other revisionists, no matter how well-respected they might be.

I would be remiss if I didn't bring up what Faurisson says about Struthof in his widely distributed Institute for Historical Review pamphlet "The Problem of the Gas Chambers." He writes, "The slightest amount of critical spirit will be sufficient to convince oneself that a gassing in this small room, without any sealing whatever, would have been a catastrophe for the executioner as well as for the people in the vicinity," and he asks rhetorically, "How did [Commandant Kramer] ventilate the room before opening the rudimentary door, made from rough-cut lumber?"

Faurisson has no excuse for saying such things (or, I should say, if he does have an excuse I'd be curious to hear it). Faurisson knows full well that this room has an effective ventilation system. He knows that the door was designed to be used in a (non-homicidal) gas chamber, and was even fitted with a *gas admission pipe* (still visible today). Faurisson has seen all the relevant documents, and admits in his aforementioned Journal of Historical Review article that this room was a tear gas training room. Therefore, he knows that the room can be effectively used with gas, can effectively be ventilated, and that the door was made for that purpose.

Even more important is that Faurisson admits in his JHR article that this room was *also* used to test an antidote for phosgene gas! Inmates were gassed with phosgene after taking an antidote, and in fact several inmates died from these experiments (which Faurisson also recognizes in his article). So Faurisson knows that this room was used with *poison* gas as well as tear gas and yet there was no "catastrophe for the executioner as well as for the people in the vicinity" and the ventilation system and "rudimentary" door worked just fine.Why he raises the apparently false points he does is beyond me.

We revisionists are always quick to point out when some gas chamber claim is illogical, but are we as quick to admit when logic is on the side of the "exterminationists?" The Struthof tear gas training room would certainly have been the logical choice for a limited number of gassings, not only because the room was designed with gassing procedures in mind, but also because it is located outside the camp area, away from the inmates. Gassings could be carried out without alerting the Struthof camp inmates, who were not destined for murder and who would have been "eye-witnesses" to the crime.

In closing I'll say that it is *not* my job or desire to uphold *any* dogma, whether "revisionist" or "exterminationist." I do not seek to "deny" gas chambers at all costs. I look at the available evidence and honestly speak my mind. If I come across convincing evidence for homicidal gassings, I will say so. You can all be assured of that. Faurisson and I have clashed before. I'm sure we'll clash again, because our methods are radically different. It wouldn't hurt all revisionists to take a long look in the mirror today and ask if some of us aren't starting to resemble those we claim to be fighting against.

He's Ad It Again

When then-production editor Brian McBrearity walked into Boston College's student newspaper offices one day in December 1993, he had no idea of the trouble waiting.

That morning, *The Heights* had run a paid advertisement from the Committee for Open Debate on the Holocaust. In the ad, the committee's director, Bradley R. Smith, questioned the facts of the Holocaust — specifically whether gas chambers were used in Hitler's plan to exterminate the Jews of Europe.

Outrage over the ad was overwhelming. *The Heights* later ran an editorial stating its neutrality and its regret for any hurt feelings, only to have thousands of copies of the paper stolen and stacked in the shape of a swastika.

By Smith's estimation, about 60 college newspapers have run his ads since 1991. Controversy and massive news coverage have followed nearly all of them. But this year, editors like McBrearity will be taken off the hot seat. In November, Smith sent free videos to 500 college newspapers that had not received any of his ads or articles. His mission? To get more press through reviews of the video.

In the one-hour documentary, Smith's partner David Cole tours the Nazi concentration camp at Auschwitz. He interviews Franciszek Piper, the senior curator and head of archives at Auschwitz and its museums, and asks viewers to question the facts of World War II.

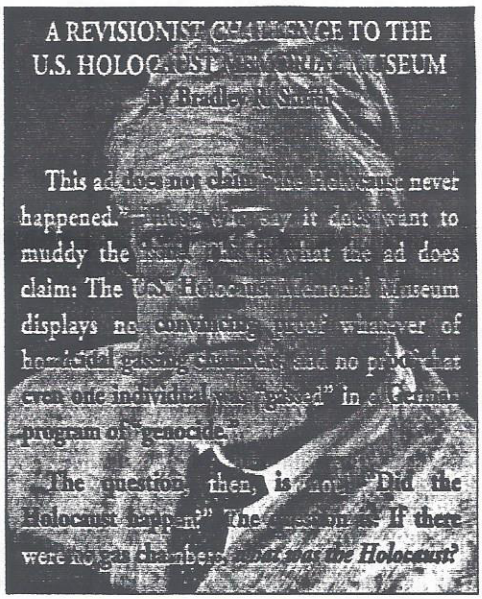
"As you can see," Cole narrates, "the Holocaust experts prove themselves hypocrites when they tell you there is no need to question the Holocaust story, that it has already been proven."

In fall 1994, Smith told *U. Magazine* he questions the use of gas chambers so that the "holes in the Holocaust story" will be eliminated. Smith says that will force Jews to find other arguments to combat neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic attacks on their beliefs.

Michael Berenbaum, director of exhibits at the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, dismisses Smith's claims. "Gas chambers *were* used, and the evidence is absolutely overwhelming," he says. "So far, I haven't discovered that anti-Semites and neo-Nazis need reason to attack the Jews."

Only time will tell how editors will react to Smith's video, which he recently made available for purchase — McBrearity says its message would have to be pretty convincing. "I would definitely have second thoughts about running an ad [like that] again."

■ **Dan Stockman, *Western Herald*, Western Michigan U.**


A REVISIONIST CHALLENGE TO THE
U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM
This ad does not claim 'the Holocaust never happened.' Those who say it does want to muddy the issue. This is what the ad does claim: The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum displays no convincing proof whatever of homicidal gassing chambers, and no proof that even one individual was 'gassed' in a German program of 'genocide.'
The question, then, is not, 'Did the Holocaust happen?' The question is: If there were no gas chambers, what was the Holocaust?

Bradley Smith: Holes in Holocaust theory?

U. The National College Magazine, February 1995

THE COLLEGE PRESS

***U.* The National College Magazine** ran the above article on the Campus Project in its February issue. *U.* Magazine is a color tabloid that is inserted in college newspapers nationwide. It has a guaranteed circulation of 1.5 million and a total readership of 6.5 million.

The words reproduced over my photo, which I suppose will not come out when this newsletter is printed, contain the title of one of my advertisements, followed by the text of the first paragraph of the ad:

"A REVISIONIST CHALLENGE TO THE U.S. HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM.

:

"This ad does not claim `the Holocaust never happened.' Those who say it does want to muddy the issue. This is what the ad does claim: The U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum displays no convincing proof whatever of homicidal gassing chambers, and no proof that even one individual was `gassed' in a German program of `genocide.'

"The question, then, is not, `Did the Holocaust happen?' The question is: If there were no gas chambers, *what was the Holocaust?* "

The short article itself contains a goofy quote of something I find it difficult to believe I actually said -- what does forcing Jews "to find other arguments to combat neo-Nazi and anti-Semitic attacks" -- what does it even mean? I don't believe I said it.

On balance, even with the garbled quote, I like the idea that more than *six million* (heh, heh) students and others on American campuses had the opportunity to read the two paragraphs to the left.

Michael Berenbaum, the authority quoted in response to my garbled quote, is director of exhibits at the Holocaust Museum in Washington and the man responsible for exhibiting a misleading plastic reproduction of a door from the Majadanek "gassing chamber."

The Daily Student at **Indiana University** (Bloomington) ran an

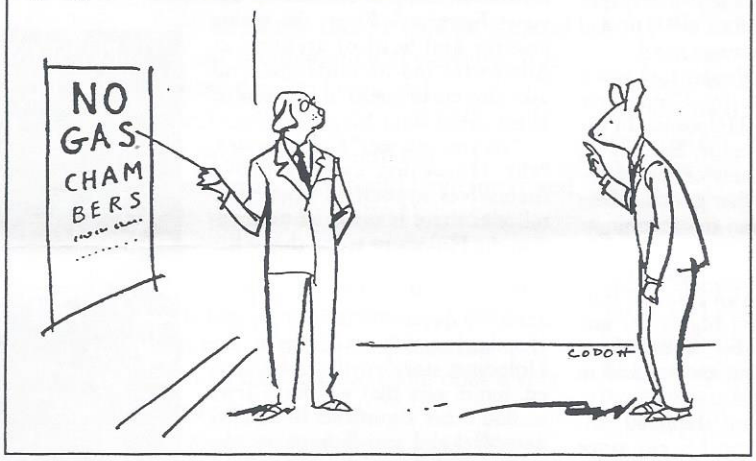
article on The Project in early January. I haven't seen it. Communications professors at **Georgetown** (MD), **Ball State U.** (IN) **Glassboro State** (NJ), and **LSU** (LA) are doing special projects on The Campus Project.

A writer for **Editor and Publisher**, the national trade magazine, has faxed me an article written on The Project in the 15 January 94 issue that I hadn't seen. It focuses on the **Brandeis** affair after the CODOH ad was run there in The Justice. The story ends with the following quote:

"Smith, when asked about the issue, only repeatedly insisted, `Not one journalist has had the good sense to question the gas chamber exhibit at the museum. You would do well to ring them up and ask which exhibit displays proof of the gas chambers' existence.'"

Now there's a quote I can believe I gave. Nevertheless, this simple idea has yet to come to fruition in the mind of one reporter.

Spieglemaus and His World



LUKACS ON BARNES SR READERS ON LUKACS

I reported in SR 19 that it was a little dismaying to discover that, according to historian John Lukacs, revisionist historian Harry Elmer Barnes wrote that Hitler's only fault was that he was "too soft, generous and honorable." Several readers responded to put the lie to Lukac

"Re your inquiry on the Barnes 'quote.' It's from a pamphlet originally self-published by Barnes entitled Blasting the Historical Blackout -- Professor A.J.P. Taylor's *The Origins of the Second World War -- Its Nature, Reliability, Shortcomings and Implications.* Originally published by IHR under David McCalden as part of *The Barnes Trilogy* in 1979, you can find Barne's quote on page 17: `Defenders of Hitler, of whom I am not one, contend that he lost the War and his life by being too decent and honorable.`" *(From WW, Indianapolis IN)*

The quote you are looking for is on page 251 of *Barnes Against the Blackout,* where he writes: `While the theory of Hitler's diabolism is generally accepted, there are very well informed persons who contend that he brought himself and Germany to ruin by being too soft, generous and honorable rather than too tough and ruthless.'"

(From S.N., Carlisle MA.)

It would seen that Lukacs is not shooting quite straight when he quotes Barnes. *W.W.* writes that he recalls Deborah Lipstadt misusing-using the Barnes quote in her *Denying the Holocaust.*

(S.N. asks) "What if Barnes actually were a sympathizer with Nazi Germany? There appears to be a train of thought that those who sympathize with a movement are guilty of every one of the movement's crimes. If you sympathize with `democracy' are you personally guilty of supporting (for example) the atom bombing of Japanese civilians, the firebombing of German civilians, the enslavement of Blacks, the genocide of the Indians, the starvation of German POWs, etc., etc.?"

SPIEGELMAUS ARTIST RETIRES FROM SR

The very professional artist who has been drawing the Spiegelmaus cartoons has decided, for reasons of health, to stop drawing them. The artist says that the stress of working with the material inflames the lining of his stomach. I know the feeling.

If any of you knows someone who knows someone who might be interested in taking up where our present CODOH artist has left off, I would appreciate being put together with him or her.

AUSCHWITZ SURVIVOR BLESSED WITH GROWING FAMILY

Leo Laufer is a survivor of Auschwitz/Birkenau who monitors the Dallas (Texas) press to insure that it gives survivors a square deal and that the Holocaust is never forgotten.

On 10 February 1977 a letter from Mr. Laufer ran in The Dallas Times-Herald (defunct) reporting that Laufer had spent almost two years at Birkenau where "I lost my entire family of two brothers, three sisters, my father and mother, and aunts and uncles."

On 20 April a letter from Mr. Laufer ran in The Dallas Morning News reporting that while at Birkenau he had lost his "father, mother, three brothers, four sisters and not counting hundreds of family members."

It must feel reassuring to understand that even in the land of the dead one's family can continue to multiply, which implies a kind of underground eroticism that few

of us have had the privilege of experiencing.

(Thanks to B.A., Evanston IL)

P.J.. O'ROURKE ON THE CAMPUS PROJECT

P.J. O'Rourke of National Lampoon fame and now a Libertarian/Republican writer takes a swipe at me and CODOH in his book *All the Trouble in the World.*

On page 243 he writes, "At the offices of The Miami Student, the editors described an agonized debate among themselves as to [illegible] publish [illegible] orga[illegible] didn[illegible] thoug[illegible] this g[illegible] Then t[illegible] should[illegible] groups [illegible] defamed[illegible] the edito[illegible] because i[illegible]

-- *(Tha[illegible] Jersey)*

STORIES I WOULD HAVE RUN IN THIS ISSUE IF I HAD HAD THE SPACE, ETC., ETC.

David Irving at Berkeley. The first week in February I drove the 200 miles north to U.C. Berkeley to observe the drama we all expected when the indefatigable David Irving was to address an audience in Latimer Hall on the evening of the 3rd. The events of that evening was the lead story for this issue of SR until [illegible] days before [illegible]

or American governments during this century. I received a number of thoughtful and heartfelt responses to my statement, particularly by those who wanted to explain German actions during two World Wars. I have written a response but can't get it in.

A letter from a reader I would like to answer that begins: "Congratulations on your paean of praise to intellectual [illegible]edom. You're [illegible]here it might [illegible]s making the [illegible]sidered the [illegible]ites and [illegible]

[illegible]m Willis [illegible]ek.

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NOTICE NOTICE NOTICE

This is the final edition of Smith's Report.

I'm not going away.

Those of you who have supported my work over the years, as well as those who have begun to contribute recently, will hear from me shortly.

I'll report in detail the chain of events that has led to my decision, only days ago, to stop publishing SR.

I'll explain fully what the situation is and what my plans for the future are.

(Meanwhile, regarding the Faurisson / Cole debate initiated in SR 21, If you have something to say on this exchange, address it to me, Bradley R. Smith, PO Box 3267 Visalia CA 93278. I will publish the most interesting responses, probably as a booklet.)

Smith's R[illegible] tries, against [illegible] encourage ope[illegible] he should hav[illegible] remains a myst[illegible]

Correspond[illegible] but I'm a terrible [illegible] forewarned is forearmed.

Subscriptions: SR is distributed free to those who contribute operating funds, relevant press clippings and information, or who help in other ways. If I hear from you, you'll hear from me.

Funding: Journalists and even scholars are deeply interested in where Smith gets the funds to pursue his Satanic quest for intellectual freedom regarding The Controversy. Smith gets it through Smith's Report.

Special Projects: Ideas for special projects, placing advertisements in college newspapers, passing out leaflets, promoting speaking dates and fund raisers, or working on the Internet are all most welcome. It should be kept in mind that every project, no matter how small, needs workers and funding.

[illegible]eaders and [illegible]g to have to increase the [illegible]o accommodate the material I already [illegible]ve.

All submissions should be succinct and relate to issues raised by the Holocaust controversy, including the issue of intellectual freedom. Sometimes I'll have to reserve the right to edit for length, etc.

If you think there might be a problem with either the length or subject matter of a piece you're working on, it would be a good idea for you to query first, by fax preferably.

Attribution: Be very clear if you want your name used. If you do not, say so in writing.

Deadlines: Deadline for submissions is the 15th of the month. Earlier is better. I might make an exception occasionally but don't count on it. If your article is more than a couple hundred words I would appreciate receiving it by IBM-compatible disk, though that is not a requirement.

Comic Artists: I would like to continue publishing cartoons in SR. I'm open to ideas and to publishing more than one artist.

REVISIONIST MATERIALS

While CODOH is not a publisher, its activities do produce documents and other materials which are of importance to everyone interested in the Holocaust controversy. Most of the items listed here you will not find catalogued elsewhere. The listed prices suggest a minimum donation. Please throw in something for postage and handling. Every project I initiate is utterly dependent on the financial help of individuals who read this newsletter..

Smith's Report: My unique newsletter which I distribute free to those who contribute funds or help me in other ways. Help me distribute SR by sending it to people you feel might be interesting in supporting our work, or to editors or columnists or others you feel should know about what we are doing. I can send you as many copies as you need. 40 cents each in quantity, plus postage.

Smith's Report -Back Issues. Numbers 1 - 19. SR began as a "letter" to a few supporters in 1990. These back issues of SR reveal the historical backbone of the Campus Project from the time I initiated it in 1988, as well as much other material. Original issues of some numbers, other numbers are copies. $3 ea. Complete set of 19 letters: $35.

The 1993-94 Campus Project Press Clippings. Three hundred fifty pages+ of press stories and hand-wringing addressing the most successful and significant revisionist media project ever to take place in America. The establishment media, both on and off campus, takes a horrified look at the results of the Campus Project and wonders aloud if a free press is really worth it. Includes stories from *Time* magazine, *The New York Times*, most of the elite press around the country, the Jewish Press, and scores of pieces from student-edited university newspapers. $30

David Cole Tells You All About It. Videotape. Smith Interviews David upon his return from his October 1994 trip to Europe in search --yet again -- of physical evidence for the gassing chambers. Includes accounts of interviews with Germar Rudolf (formally with the Max Planck Society), Jean-Claude Pressac, and the Director of Majdanek.

But the high (low?) point of this interview is David describing the events leading up to (what looks like from this end) entrapment and robbery while actually inside the so-called gas chamber at Struthof -- in the company of three well-known European revisionists. A unique adventure makes this interview a unique experience. Videotape. C-90. $25.

David Cole Interviews Dr. Franciszek Piper. A unique one-hour video on Auschwitz; includes the now famous, 20- minute, uncut segment of David's interview of Dr. Piper in his Auschwitz offices. The most widely viewed and most influential revisionist video available today. Ten copies shelved at Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. Videotape. C-60. $30

World Wide Reaction to David Cole's Interview With Dr. Franciszek Piper. Includes Dr. Piper's letter to media condemning the videotape of the interview. Reactions from mainstream and Jewish press. Includes David's open letter in response to Dr. Piper's criticisms. 150 + pages. $20

The Campus Update. Written for and distributed to editors of college newspapers. I had to let this one go to make way for a very special upcoming project. Four issues only. The set: $5.

Revisionist Radio. Smith hosts the first-ever revisionist radio program dedicated solely to discussing revisionist theory, revisionist activism, and promoting intellectual freedom for revisionists. Guests are:
David Cole: #1 & 2
Dr. Robert Countess: #3
Fritz Berg: # 4,5 and 6 (with Charles Provan calling in)
Chuck Provan: #s 7 through 14
Andrew Allen: #15
Michael Hoffman: #16,17,18
Many interesting exchanges.
$10 ea.

The Holocaust Controversy: The Case for Open Debate. The 3,000 word essay / advertisement that made revisionism a classroom subject in American colleges started it all in the college press. The most widely read revisionist article published in America. Not only *why* The Controversy needs a thorough public airing, but the techniques used by our academics and other intellectual elites to suppress intellectual freedom on this issue. A powerful statement. Eight-panel leaflet. 10 copies $2. 50 copies $5. 100 or more 8 cents ea. (All postpaid)

Confessions of a Holocaust Revisionist, Part One, by Bradley R. Smith (me). The original. The (sometimes very) personal story of how the author got into revisionism, why, what it felt like and how it changed the course of his life. A "confession," just like the title promises. Nothing like it in the literature. 118 pages. HC $11.95 SC $6.95

Confessions of a Holocaust-Revisionist, (Part I of the Second, Enlarged Edition) by Bradley R. Smith. Well, forget the title. I was going to publish a new edition of *Confessions* in segments as a quarterly but changed my mind. This is the 4-chapter opening excerpt from that project. All new material. 64 pages. SC. $5

Five Years of Revisionist Radio with Bradley R. Smith (if you can stand it). I guest solo on Radio, beginning in 1986 and continuing into 1993. Many BIG Talk Show Hosts. When I began this work, sponsored by the Institute for Historical Review, revisionists being interviewed regularly on major stations by well known hosts was simply unheard of. I talked to scores of "survivors," I heard it all, I was accused of it all, but I just went straight ahead until I had completed more than 300 radio and TV interviews by the end of 1993. I have tapes of most of those interviews. Too many cassettes to list here. Ask for the full list. $1

Truth Prevails: An Interview with Mark Lane. Nationally renowned attorney Mark Lane helped represent the Institute for Historical Review when it was sued (for something I had written) by super-survivor Mel Mermelstein-. Listen to Mark Lane relate, with relish and high humor, how on the witness stand this notorious Auschwitz "survivor" is outed as a fool and a fraud. His testimony is shown to be so shameful that he withdraws his lawsuit against the Institute. Videotape. C-90. $30.

"48 Hours" -- The Lost Footage. When a 48 Hours production team arrived at our house in 1992 to interview me for five hours, we filmed them as they filmed me. A fascinating- behind-the-scenes look at a major TV network profile of revisionists. After six days of work preparing for the filmed interview, and hours on the telephone, only 4 minutes was on air. Our video shows you one hour fifteen minutes of network interviewing, then the four minutes the network uses. Judge for yourself how mainline media reports on revisionism and revisionists. Videotape. C-90. $30.

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